

# THE UNION.

YAZOO COUNTY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1839.

JAMES W. MCINTOSH, Editor.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR,

R. J. WALKER.

REGULARLY NOMINATED  
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN  
TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ALEXANDER G. MCNUTT.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS,

GEN. A. G. BROWN, of Copiah,

JACOB THOMPSON, of Pontotoc.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

THOMAS B. WOODWARD.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

SAMUEL CRAIG.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

AUGUSTUS B. SAUNDERS.

For Senator of Yazoo County.

DR. HIRAM J. THOMAS.

For Representatives.

R. S. DULIN, ESQ.

DR. PATRICK KELLY.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce SIMON HAGEMAN, as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS SLADE, as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. EXUM, as a candidate for Sheriff, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce PARHAM BUFORD, as a candidate for Sheriff at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce WILEY W. RICHARDSON, as a candidate for County Treasurer at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce Q. D. GIBBS, as a candidate for Probate Judge, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DILLAHUNTY, as a candidate for Probate Judge, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. MOUNT, as a candidate for Probate Judge at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce JAMES H. VANCE, as a candidate for Assessor and Collector of Yazoo County.

We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER F. COLE, as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce DR. B. YANDELL, as a candidate for Representative, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce Walter R. Hickey, Esq. as a candidate for State Treasurer, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce ANDERSON HUTCHINSON, as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of the State, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce DR. HENRY HOLMES, as a candidate for the State Senate, at the next November election.

Dr. Holmes, owing to the bad health of his family, will be unable to appear before his fellow citizens, previous to the middle of next month, at which time he will visit them and fully proclaim his sentiments, &c.

The health of our citizens, generally, is remarkably good; so far, we have had but one death occasioned by fever. August has terminated, and with it the intense heat of the Southern summer. We are now daily refreshed by cooling breezes, that waft us health from every quarter. The only danger now is, exposure to the damp, cold air of night, to guard against which we should be exceeding careful.

New Cotton continues to come into market, and if the Yazoo river was navigable for steamboats, our city would in a short time present a lively appearance. The crops, from what we can learn, are excellent, and the cotton, generally, of the finest quality. At some of the plantations, there has been already "picked out" from fifty to seventy bales.

The Keel-Boat belonging to Smith & Holmes, arrived at our wharf, on Sunday evening last, after the greatest imaginable exertions had been used, to enable her to reach her place of destination. So great is the difficulty in navigating the Yazoo river, that it was impossible she could make the trip from Saffaria to this place, the distance being only between thirty and forty miles, in less than a week.

## TROUBLES OF AN EDITOR.

SCENE.—EDITOR'S ROOM.

[Editor discovered looking over exchange papers, &c., &c.]

ENTER MR. P.

Mr. P.—Good morning, Mr. T.

Editor.—Good morning, sir; take a chair.

Mr. P.—Thank you, I have not time [sitting himself]. I have called on you, sir, for the purpose of giving you a few hints which, I think, you may if you choose, profit by.

Editor.—It will afford us much pleasure to do so, sir.

Mr. P.—When I subscribed for your paper, I did so with the supposition that it would contain some interesting matter; but, as yet I have not, actually, met with an item worth reading.

Editor.—We endeavor to please all. Mr. P., be so kind as to inform us what selection of newspaper articles would accord with your taste.

Mr. P.—I take your paper, sir, for the purpose of pleasing my wife and daughters, and they wish to see it filled with interesting tales, love stories, poetry, witticisms, and anecdotes. I would advise you, to make for the future, such selections; please the ladies, sir, and your paper must necessarily have an immense circulation.

Editor.—Well, Mr. P. we will endeavor to render our paper more interesting to yourself and family.

[Exit Mr. P. perfectly satisfied.]

Editor resumes his labors, when

ENTER MR. J. (an old sea-captain.)

Mr. J.—How are ye?

Editor.—Good morning, Mr. J., sit down.

Mr. J.—Can't stop, I'm in a hurry. I just wanted to tell you that there is not a d—d thing in your last paper but politics. If you will take my advice, you will make your paper interesting.

Editor.—Well, Capt. J. we are open to conviction. What course would you pursue as Editor of a newspaper?

Mr. J.—What course? Why I'd ship a full cargo of Dreadful Accidents, Narrow Escapes, Steamboat Explosions, Murders, Shipwrecks and Sea Tales, (as to the nautical terms, I'll weather them for you,) steer as clear of politics as possible by giving them a wide berth, and every one in the county would subscribe, although you are not on the right side of the political question.

Editor.—Well, Captain, we will make the experiment forthwith. [Exit Capt. J.]

ENTER MR. W. (a planter.)

Mr. W.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your paper, and I am sorry to say, it does not please me.

Editor.—With what are you displeased, Mr. W.?

Mr. W.—You are aware, sir, that I reside full sixty miles from this place.—Trusting to the correctness of your Price Current, I came here for the purpose of purchasing my necessary supply of provisions, &c., &c. when to my utter astonishment, I discover that I can procure all the articles I stand in need of, within six miles of my plantation, at as moderate prices as I can here. What, sir, I would ask, in the use of inserting a Price Current in your paper, unless it be corrected weekly, so that it may give a fair statement of the actual market prices?

Editor.—I am sorry, Mr. W., that you have been deceived; but, our duties are so numerous, that it is impossible for us to devote our whole time to any one particular item; but assure you, that in future, we shall attend personally, to the corrections of the Price Current.

Mr. W.—I am far from possessing a desire to find fault with others; but, when a person commits a fault, even unintentionally, that has a direct tendency to injure my interests, it can be considered my duty, to have that fault remedied as far as it lies in my power. I am sorry I have said so much, sir, and as you intend to be more particular, hereafter, I shall exert myself to assist you. Good day, sir.

Editor.—Thank you, sir. Good day. [Exit Mr. W.]

ENTER MR. D. (a politician.)

Mr. D.—Why, in Heaven's name, my good fellow, did you not insert that political article I handed you some days since, you had thousands of room for it,—it was only four columns and a half,—besides, you should not have published such nonsensical stuff as the "Atrocities of a Spanish Robber," "A Tale of the Lake of Como," &c., &c. Such articles will do very well for women and children to read, when you have nothing of greater consequence to fill your columns with. The present time, sir, calls for more sterling matter, and it would have been much more to your interest to have omitted those milk-and-water stories, and in their place to have inserted the all important, and unrefutable political document I requested you to publish. We may, perhaps, through your neglect, sir, lose the county.

Editor.—I am very sorry, indeed, sir; but, when you handed in the article, we had already matter enough up for that number of the paper, and concluded it would answer every purpose to publish it in the next, for which we have it on file.

Mr. D.—You need not insert it now—it is too late.—I have heretofore, interested myself warmly in behalf of your paper; but I now tell you candidly, you cannot rely on my support any longer, and it is the final article, sir, you will ever receive from my hand.

[Exit Mr. D. twitching his shirt collar.]

The clock strikes eleven—the editor upsets the ink-stand—throws down the scissors—takes up his hat—damns the devil, who is standing at his side—goes to the nearest coffee-house, and takes a julep.

The following paragraphs were laid upon our table by some unknown hand. Whoever it

might be that indited them has the inventive genius, in the superlative, of even an English penny-a-liner. We publish them, that the author may have the pleasure of seeing his scribbling in print, and for the edification of such persons as take up a newspaper solely for the purpose of reading the "Horrid Murders," "Dreadful Accidents," "Noble Actions" and "Strange Adventures" of the day:

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT.**—As a laborer was ascending a ladder with a hod of mortar, in Bleeker street, New York, by the breaking of one of the wrongs, he was precipitated an hundred feet or upwards, and fell upon the iron railing below. One of the spikes, penetrated his head, and came out at the shoulder blade, causing, of course, instantaneous death. The hod fell upon a woman who was passing just at the moment, who had an infant in her arms. The blow occasioned the death of the parent, but fortunately the child escaped uninjured. At his previous ascent, his hod was filled with brick, and if the accident had occurred at that time, there is no doubt that several persons would have lost their lives, as there was then a funeral procession passing.

**NOBLE ACTION.**—We are credibly informed that Captain Johnson, of the brig Evelina, on his passage from Havana to New Orleans, at the risk of his own life, and the loss of his crew, succeeded in taking from the wreck of the steam packet, Gladiator, (then lying in the Gulf Stream, dismasted, leaking so fast that it was with the utmost difficulty she could be kept afloat by the incessant working of the pumps, and at the mercy of a violent gale,) eleven persons, who but for the noble daring of Capt. J. and crew in going to their relief, must have inevitably perished.

**SINKING FUND.**—A pocket-book was fished out of the river, a few days since, containing about \$2000, principally in Holly Springs, Grenada, Pontotoc & Abbeenee, Pearl River & Madison Rail Road, and the whole enveloped in a \$25 Mississippi and Alabama Rail Road bill.

The fisherman was highly delighted with his success. Not knowing the worthlessness of the banks, he exultingly exhibited his prize to some of his acquaintances, who informed him what was the real value of the bills, when, disgusted with the whole amount, he immediately directed his course back to the river, and returned the money to its place of deposit.

## TO THE VOTERS OF YAZOO.

**FELLOW CITIZENS:**—Circumstances having transpired, which caused me to declare a change in the purpose I had hitherto avowed of removing from the State; and the solicitations heretofore made to me, having been renewed, I cannot, without doing outrage to the confidence and kindness which those solicitations indicate, longer withhold my consent to become a candidate for the office of State Senator for this County.

In yielding to the wishes of my friends, and they are of diversified political opinions, I cannot escape the declaration that I consider myself as irresponsible and independent of party organization. I persuade myself that a devotion to principle, and it is by that I profess to be influenced, is not always compatible with a devotion to party. Men may change; principles never. The one are as dissimilar as the intellect itself—the other as immutable as time. But nevertheless I esteem it due to candor to say, that in relation to the questions of the day, involving constitutional points of controversy of general interest to the country, and upon which the public are divided in opinion, I am by no means undecided—and I am only prevented from imparting my views at length in relation to them, from a persuasion that I could neither do them or myself justice in a publication of this nature—the pith of which often consists in its brevity, without making it irksome to the reader. I promise myself, also, the opportunity to communicate with my fellow citizens, prior to the election.

The questions having a more direct and immediate connection with the office for which I am a candidate, relate to State policy—and I regard it as a matter of more importance, to elicit the views of those proposing to become public servants upon such measures as appertain to the welfare of the State and its people, and to view his claims in connection therewith, than to permit mere abstract questions to constitute the standard by which to ascertain the utility of the aspirant. A senator is made the guardian of our rights—and not the guardian of the people and policy of the whole union. He is certain to be called upon to vote upon questions involving your welfare, and he can never be required to vote either upon the question of a Sub Treasury or a National Bank. You elect other and different officers to legislate upon the questions of that character. To some measures of interest to you I will briefly advert.

Nothing in my opinion is of so much importance as the consideration of measures tending to an improvement in the condition of our domestic currency. Unwise liberality has been made to foster a system of speculation, most ruinous in its consequences, and the very resources and means of relief, relied on to avert distress, have added to it tenfold. Public policy evidently demands that every chartered Bank, put into operation in violation of law, or if not so started into life, presenting no just expectation of its re-establishment to a wholesome condition, should be compelled by due course of law to surrender its franchises and privileges. It is equally due to public policy that no more banks be incorporated, and that unauthorized banking be suppressed. The Union Bank as a State institution, built upon the very credit of our State, and in which we are directly and

individually interested, is capable, if discreetly and faithfully conducted, of being made eminently useful, and of supplying the wants of the people, and should therefore be encouraged and sustained. But into its management, I fear some abuses have crept, and which require removal. Whatever can be done by legislative interposition towards arresting its extravagance, and in freeing from the control of commission merchants and others, likely to use it with a view to the promotion of their individual ends, and in disregard of the rights of the people, should be done, and every measure of the kind shall, in or out of office, receive my hearty co-operation. The utility of the institution also greatly depends upon its being kept entirely free from all political influences. Once let it become subservient to party domination, and not only will it disappoint its design, but undermine and destroy the exercise of free opinion.

Bankrupt and redemption laws, being both constitutional and expedient, merit consideration at the hands of the next Legislature. A Bankrupt law it is not to be denied, is calculated to do much in alleviating the distresses of the unfortunate. A law of the kind will rarely impart immunity to dishonesty; and if there be no such law, fraud and rascality cannot be prevented. Both in England and New York they have Bankrupt Laws. A Redemption Law is equally necessary. It will not be subject to the objection of arresting the collection of debts; and there would be, I hope, few instances where a purchaser of land would be unwilling to restore the property of another when purchased for less than its value. A just man is never desirous to obtain something for nothing. For example, giving a person, sold out under execution, the privilege within twelve months, to get back his land by re-embursing the purchase money, and paying interest at the rate of ten per cent or more, would be a good law of the kind. It could not, with propriety, be made to apply to slaves, because they generally sell for their full value, and the law could be defeated by their removal.

Having said thus much, in conclusion I remark, that if Fellow Citizens, you think proper to entrust me with the office for which I am a candidate it shall receive my most faithful attention. That it will, I offer as guarantee what of reputation and character I have acquired in your service. A guarantee I am no less bound from a sense of duty, as of gratitude for former confidence and kindness to respect.

ROBERT C. CAMPBELL.

August 30, 1839.

## ADDRESS OF J. B. RITTENHOUSE.

(Concluded.)

I have assigned, fellow citizens, as a reason for the notorious fact, that the Whigs can only hope to succeed during the occurrence of reverses and panics, the fast and fond attachment which the American heart has ever manifested, for the pure theory of Republican institutions. But there are other and more specific reasons for the present probable disappointment of the ambition of the whigs. It is because their prophecies have been falsified, their explanations of our disorders refuted, and their far-famed prescription, a National Regulator, self confessed a quackery, and abandoned. A National Regulator! does not the bare mention of the term, bring the blush of shame to their cheeks and a winge of conscience to their bosoms? No disease but it was to cure; no imperfection that it could not remedy. Like the cauldron of Medea, and without the pain of the process, it was assuredly to renovate, if only once submitted to, the youthful vigor of the Republic. Was there a defalcation in the national revenue? In vain was it to urge, that these things equally occurred while we had a National Bank, and obviously could not be prevented by its establishment, since, still, the public moneys would have to pass through the hands of these officers. They knew better, so they did; it was owing to nothing under God's Heaven but the absence of a National Bank. Did the local banks suspend? It was useless to prove to them, that hundreds upon hundreds of these institutions had exploded, while their system was in its full operation. It was plain as the nose on your face, that nothing but the removal of the great Regulator was the occasion of it. Did the Executive at the commencement of the troubles insist upon the abuse of credit and the overtrading spirit of the country? It was pure nonsense; a National Bank would set matters to order again in a shorter time than it would take the President to indite such "unintelligible" cant. Did suspension occur but a short month afterwards, and even Mr. Biddle himself eat his own words and talk of the people's having "eaten, drank and worn too much"? Why, of course; nothing plainer; and it could not possibly have happened without the removal of the great check-string of the currency. Did your crops fall short in price or in amount? Our Whig financier would shrug his sapient shoulders at your complaints, and exclaim; "you have nothing but yourself to blame, in having suffered General Jackson to demagogue you out of a Bank." But suddenly a change has come over the spirit of their dream. The New York Convention has decided that a National Bank shall no longer be regarded as a test, or cardinal principle of the Whig confession of faith. Straightway, to the utter bewilderment of every uninitiated spectator, the whole party rides itself of the incumbency, with as little ado as a pedlar of his pack! And how, think you, after this most humiliating confession of injustice and of error, do they demean themselves before their countrymen and the world? Might it not be expected that they would, in thus admitting the superior discernment of their opponents, cease to tease their countrymen for the control of their affairs? Not they indeed. Determined to outface the awkwardness of their present position, they come before the people in all the recklessness of political bankrupts, and, with swaggering audacity, make a merit of their exposure; actually arrogate favor for their faults! We have waived the Bank, cry

they, in compliance with the Republican principle of deferring to the wishes of the people. Well, if the people have actually decided against you on this test question and pivot principle of your policy, would not just deference to popular wishes have induced you, when thus condemned in all that should honorably connect you as a party, to forbear to urge upon them, your claims for preferment and power? But who are they, that affect this reverential respect for the wishes of the mass! Those who have been for generations past, pressing this measure, after repeated rejections, and abusing the "many headed monster," the "gullible rabble" for their obdurate opposition to this very scheme of a National Bank!

But this is not the only somersault, of which I have it in my power to remind my political opponents, (though very warm personal friends,) in this quarter. The people of Greene remember something of the agitation of the subject of direct trade; by the candidates in last year's canvass. No topic was more warmly or extensively discussed. My colleague and myself were exposed to the most overwhelming torrents of the gentlemen's patriotism, for our unfortunate advocacy of this "Sectional" scheme; for, by a monstrous perversion of human speech, the friends of Free Trade are always exposed to the charge of "Sectionalism," whenever they attempt to remove the oppressions of the few favored monopolists. My dear Sir, (would we remonstrate,) we would not have the South require the appropriation of the common funds to its improvement; the deepening of its rivers, the enlargement of its harbors, the construction of its canals, its turnpikes or its railways; the protection of its manufactures, or the pensioning of its banking institutions. Nothing of all this—Nothing but that our common parent would permit us to enjoy, unplundered, the natural resources of our situation; should only leave us to our God, our soil and ourselves. Yet it availed but little. Our unbacked arguments were of feeble force against the superior eloquence and standing of our opponents, and we were defeated. Well, as you had left me, gentlemen, sufficient leisure upon my hands, I concluded some time after the meeting of the Legislature, to pay a visit to Tuscaloosa. The day after my arrival, while standing in the lobby of the Lower House, half squeezed to death by crowds of anxious candidates for legislative favors, a scene took place which forcibly arrested my attention. A resolution came up on its passage, offered, I think, by Mr. Payne, of Sumter, declaring that "Direct Trade with Europe was of vital importance to the interests of Alabama." Of course, I expected that Whigs and Democrats would be divided, as before the people, on the proposition—the latter supporting it, and the former voting it down as a humbug. But judge of my astonishment, when I found it had passed by universal assent! Sir, I was so little disposed to trust the evidence of my senses, that I had almost to pinch myself, to make sure that I was not dreaming. But, looking around me, I saw the same eager faces of the candidate Bank Directors, and before me, in all solemnity, the collected wisdom of the State. There I saw the classic profile of that very intelligent gentleman and once good nullifier, our "rather not run" Governor, the member from Tuscaloosa. There I recognized the eternal smirk of Mr. Preacher Politician Hillyard. I here the Demosthenian lineaments of that notable orator, Mr. Jones, of Butler. There, the courteous expression of the truly eloquent gentleman from Greene, and there the honest features, (Nature never less belied its characters,) of my warmly esteemed friend before me. There they sat in their Curule seats, our Conscrip Fathers, with all the gravity of the Roman worthies, who calmly awaited the arrival of the conquering Gauls in the Senate House. Sir I have said that all this surprised me. I must be understood as alluding to the suddenness of the event, and the excellent acting of the parties; for, I had never from the first doubted, that they who had breasted like oaks the rising zephyr, would bend like courtly osiers, when it should have freshened into gale and gathered into storm. I was full well assured, that this scheme of commercial emancipation would laugh down the puny opposition of interested politicians: that they and theirs must retire before the chariot wheels of its triumphant destiny.

Admirably well suited is this loosely principled party, in the very consistent individual who stands most prominent amongst their candidates for the Presidency. I will not urge Mr. Clay's early and able opposition to the National Bank, on constitutional grounds, and rules of interpretation, which no considerations of expediency could vary. I will only point you to the fact, that he has lately written to a friend in Mississippi, declaring his readiness to abandon the Bank, at any rate for a season. This we will set down as No. 1, in the list of his recantations, his disgraceful confessions of fundamental error. If there be any of his friends near, he may check them off on his fingers, and if time allows, I will give him employment for every one of his digits. Secondly, consider his Tariff system, his bale for bale taxation—The millions, large as conquest's spoil, Wrenched from your sinews and your soil! The bare mention, methinks, of this atrocious system of brutal brigandism, should quicken the blood and whiten the lips of every Southern citizen. I dare not trust my feelings in characterizing its outrage and its fallacies. I will merely direct the attention of my audience to the important consideration, that "the evils that it wrought lives after it;" that all our late commercial distresses, have, in a great measure, grown out of the surplusses which these very Tariffs accumulated. Yet we are told he has consented to abandon protection. How consented to abandon it! only on the eve of civil war, and while the clinging curse of endless ages for blasting the fairest hopes of man, was staring him in the face. Not to mention the even less reputable motive which he himself at the time confessed that he would thereby secure some staple protection to the manufacturers, who

were in danger of losing all. But is he also to be separated from this policy, who has been loudly recommended to the suffrages of Whig Committees at Philadelphia, on the very ground of his support of this and other measures which we shall enumerate? This changed in this quarter; however, must be reported in the north for advocating, according to the present cue, he must be recommended then for the present. This, therefore, is No. 2 in his list of discarded principles.

Next comes that twin darling of his heart, the vile associate system of corruption and unequal disbursements, which was once with of our Constitution, and had nearly brought down the grey hairs of the sage of Monticello, in sorrow to the grave. This, too, we are told, he has agreed to surrender. Mr. Serjeant to the contrary notwithstanding: But, coupled to his reluctant consent to yield up his system, the startling condition, that a law of permanent distributions should be established. A grosser violation of the Constitution, and a wider departure from strict construction and State Rights' principles, it were difficult to imagine. But we will admit, to please his Southern partisans, that he cordially and unqualifiedly parted with this hobby. This, we will, therefore, classify as No. 3 of his repentances.

His course on the Public Lands should by no means be omitted, since it has been one of most engrossing and immediate interest to Alabama. If the principles of Mr. Clay's celebrated Land Bill; and his uniform opposition to laws of graduation and pre-emption, have ever met with the approbation of our State, or any citizen of our State, I have yet to learn it. But his letters are quoted showing that, in a certain contingency, he does not care so much if he lets that go by the board also. And this circumstance is no other than the one we have just alluded to—the establishment of permanent distributions. But let this pass also, as No. 4 in our tally.

Next, and lastly, that I may not fatigue your attention, let us briefly consider his course on the subject of Abolition. After having so long treated it as a contemptible affair, whose only consequence was derived from artful politicians; after having voted against preventing the circulation of their incendiary publications in the South, through the agency of the Federal mails; after having opposed Mr. Rives' Resolution, and denounced Mr. Calhoun's, as a bundle of abstractions; after these incendiaries had been defeated by means of the Democrats in the northern elections—after even J. Q. Adams had chosen to avow himself not practically in favor of their schemes—he at last, after much and anxious consultation with his friends, concludes to declare, that Abolition is, after all, a very serious business, and one deserving the infliction of a very long and carefully written harangue. Now, in the words of the Bastard Plantagenet, "He speaks plain cannon, fire, and smoke and bounce!"

"He gives the bastinado with his tongue; "Our ears are clogged; not a word of his, "But bursts better than a list of Frauds, "Zounds! I was never so belabored with words "Save I first called my brother's 'nether part'!" But, after all these descriptions of his reiterated partialities, what a spectacle does this aged politician exhibit to his countrymen! What a novel mode of canvassing for the suffrages of upright and intelligent freemen! We might pity the heresies, however elaborate, of a conscientious mind, but when old age is tempted by ambition, to sacrifice its principles and its consistency—there is room for no milder emotion than contempt. Alabama has been accustomed to submit the claims of her candidates to the crucible of her creed; to make persons conform to principles; instead of principles to persons.—Being governed by this rule in deciding upon the merits of her most faithful and consistent servants, she cannot be expected to relax in favor of one, who has grown grey in opposing her interests and frustrating her policy!

But, before I dismiss the claims of this individual, I would address myself, most respectfully, but earnestly, to you, my old associates, members of the State Rights or Nullifying portion of this community. Can you sacrifice your friends and consistency, to the service of a man, whose robber policy brought you into existence as a party against whom you waged implacable warfare, until his own intolerable oppressions forced you into a common opposition to the Administration of the country? "The beaten spaniel's fondness not so strange!" If you wish to exhibit your amiable forgiveness of injuries, for God's sake do not do it at the expense of obvious justice, of commonest gratitude. If it pleases you to indulge your admiration of the nobility of genius—I challenge it in behalf of another, a nobler and a more lined name!

There live, sir, in this fair land of ours, one whom office cannot elevate nor calumny depress; one of whom it may be said, and with ten times the truth, what was observed by his Cardinal tutor to Louis Le Grand, that there is in him material for four of your kings and one honest man. Union men! know him, by that respect which ingenious flatterers render even to hostile merit.—Nullifiers! ye should recognize him by that gratitude which belongs to you, in common with even the animal creation. John C. Calhoun!

"That great, injured name!"

"The glory of his country and the abhorrence of his enemies!"

It is related of that admirable officer, Prince Murat, that on occasion of the tide of Gallic glory received its first and final ebb, he inspired his dismayed squadrons, he threw among them the diamonds torn from his superbly ornamented uniform. Even so did the noble Carolinian, in the most doubtful period of your cause, cast before your broken van the torn jewels of his fame, his popularity and his prospects. But all this is now forgotten! forgotten the thousand associations of common difficulty and obloquy and danger! whatever in political contests may be apper-